

WEEKLY REVIEW OF GLOBE'S MINES

CHURN DRILLS TO PROSPECT ON CACTUS

Should Arrive Soon and Be Put to Work at Once on Property

PROSPECTING SHOWS UNIFORM RICHNESS

New Hoist to Be Installed Will Simplify Work of Development

A Star churn drill is expected to arrive within the next few days for use at the Cactus property, located on Pinto Creek, sixteen miles southwest of Globe. The first work for which the drill is intended will be that of ascertaining the extent of the mineralized schist body, which will enable the management to select a location for a third working shaft on the Cactus property.

The development work on the third, fourth and fifth levels of the Hamilton shaft has shown a uniform copper content throughout the mineralized area, and the Calumet and Globe shaft, located on the adjoining property on the west, developed mineralized schist at a depth of 275 feet, assaying about two per cent copper. The encountering of high grade carbonate ore in the Pinto shaft, located on the Pinto property adjoining the Cactus on the northwest, is a favorable indication of the extension of an ore body in that direction, and the underground level work south of the Hamilton shaft shows the copper value to be contiguous in the southern portion of the altered schist area. The capping of dacite in the vicinity of the Pinto and Calumet and Globe shafts gives promise of an extension of the mineralized schist in these directions of considerably greater extent than is evident from the surface indications.

The drifts being driven from the Hamilton to the Pinto shaft will enable the management to prosecute the exploratory work much more expeditiously than is possible under present conditions, and will thus insure a rapid extension of the mine workings beyond the present limits and a thorough exploration of the area which, as yet, is unknown with respect to its mineral value. The territory east of the present workings will also undoubtedly show a considerable extent of the mineralized area, as the altered schist extends for a distance of several hundred feet in this direction and shows some mineralization at the surface.

With the installation of a new hoist at the Pinto shaft, it will be possible to hoist easily all the ground broken in the various drifts, thus permitting the development to progress at the rate of about 4,000 feet every month. However, pending the further development of the Pinto property, two compartments of the Hamilton will be utilized in the hoisting of the material from the seventeenth level, faces already in readiness for advancement.

With the present force employed, it is the expectation of the management that the Hamilton and Pinto shafts will be connected by drifts at the third and fourth levels, within the next thirty days, as there remains less than 150 feet of advance yet to be made at the third level to complete this important connection. A slightly greater distance will be required to connect these shafts on the fourth level, as the drift at this level is not being driven directly toward the Pinto, on account of an attempt to avoid some loose ground encountered by the drift. For this purpose, a deviation 200 feet southward was made necessary.

EIGHTEEN WORKING ON BARNEY

Managers of Property Sinking Shaft for Exploration Purposes

On the Barney group of claims, located in the western part of the Miami district and owned by J. D. Coplen, J. B. Coplen and E. T. Wilder, a force of eighteen men is engaged in development work. The main shaft, situated near the center of the property, is being sunk to a greater depth for exploration purposes and is now 240 feet deep. So far this shaft has passed through Gila conglomerate, but it is expected that before long schist will be encountered.

One of the favorable indications brought to light by the development work now in progress on the Barney group is the presence of what appears to be a fissure vein, through which the shaft has passed. This vein dips rather sharply to the southwest and consists chiefly of gouge, showing copper stain. In case this lode is a true fissure vein, as is believed, it may, of course, extend to an unknown depth and have been originally a source of

copper enrichment for the ground lying at a considerable distance from the surface.

Plans have been made for sinking the single-compartment prospect shaft already begun on the east end of the property to a greater depth. For use in this work, an eight-horsepower hoist, having buckets with a capacity of 500 pounds, has been ordered and will probably be installed within two or three weeks. The object in getting such a small hoist is to enable the owners to pursue prospecting work on various parts of the property without being compelled to move a large and heavy hoisting engine each time a new location is decided upon. The work of sinking a prospect shaft will be continued in conjunction with sinking the main shaft. With development work progressing at such a rate, some very encouraging results should ensue within a remarkably short length of time.

WILLIAMS IN SHALE

National Following Course Predicated by Adjoining Properties

The Williams shaft of the National Mining Exploration company is now in black shale and slate at the depth of 580 feet, having passed through the quartzite at 570 feet into the shale overlying strata of slate. Since passing through the limestone at the depth of 500 feet, quartzite has prevailed down to the shale which occurs as a seam, separating the quartzite and slate and lying nearly horizontal. This occurrence, however, is simply a repetition of the geologic history exposed in the course of shaft sinking at the neighboring properties of the district, where later developments were made in a continuation of the quartzite and of ore bodies at the Superior & Boston and Arizona Commercial mines.

HUNDRED TON DAILY FROM WARRIOR

Shipments of ore from the mine of the Warrior Development company have been made at the rate of 100 tons daily during the month of February. This ore is chrysocolla and averages about 10 per cent copper.

The advance work now in progress on the 300-foot level of the mine consists of putting up a raise in block No. 38, and of driving a drift westward. The raise measures fifty feet and is in ore of good commercial grade. The west drift is opening up a body of high grade copper ore, the dimensions of which can be in no measure determined at the present stage of development.

The Star churn drill is now working at its second location on the Montgomery claim. The drill hole is fifty feet deep and is in dacite. Sinking is progressing at the rate of about twenty-eight feet a day. The Warrior Development company is employing about seventy-five men in mining and surface work.

TWO HUNDRED TONS DAILY IS BEING SMELTED

Ore from Arizona Commercial Averaging Better Than 7 Per Cent

The Arizona Commercial Copper company is smelting over 200 tons of ore daily from the fifth and sixth levels of the mine. Since the repairs recently made in the water jackets of the furnace, no great difficulty has been experienced in keeping the smelter in operation and with the additional ore being treated, the furnace is not causing any great inconvenience to the management. Ore averaging about seven per cent copper is being mined from the Black Hawk vein by means of drifts east and west from the seventy-five-foot winze sunk on the vein from the sixth level. Part of the ore assays higher than seven per cent, but the occurrence of this is principally in streaks in the poorer ore. Both drifts have been driven nearly 200 feet from the winze in opposite directions, thus giving some assurance of a better copper value than was developed on the upper levels. Crosscutting from the seventh level of the Eureka shaft has not yet reached the vein, but is expected to encounter ore within the next few days. The water on the lower levels is causing some delay in the development work, as an average of 5,000,000 gallons is pumped to the surface every twenty-four hours.

The pumps, however, are continuing to raise the necessary volume to keep the levels fairly well drained, but with the development of any great increase at the seventh level, it is likely that a greater pumping capacity will be required than is obtainable with the present plant. However, as this has been a common source of difficulty in the development of this mine, the management will, in all probability, provide equal to the occasion, as it has in the past.

OLD DOMINION IS MINING GREAT TONNAGE

Seven Hundred Tons Daily Coming from Globe's Oldest Property

IMMENSE RESERVE PUMPING CAPACITY

Production of Copper Will Get Back to Normal This Month

The Old Dominion mine is producing about 700 tons of ore every day, most of which is mined from the lower levels. Very little development work is being done, other than that necessary in the extraction of the ore from the levels below the tenth and a small amount at the sixth, where the Josh Billings and Maggie veins are being explored somewhat by means of drifts.

From the present indications, no limit to the lower extent of the Old Dominion seems imminent, as the sixteenth level, so far as developed to date, has contributed its part of the smelting ore, which is of the average grade extracted from the shallower depths.

The sixteenth level has only recently been extended into the Old Dominion vein, but has, contrary to the belief of some people, proven the existence of ore at this depth, which is an encouraging feature of the development work, showing, as it does, a future for this, one of the oldest mines of the territory, comparable to its present record as one of the greatest copper producers of the country.

The January output was somewhat lower than usual, but that for the present month will probably be close to 2,500,000 pounds, as the tonnages supplied the smelter have averaged very nearly 700 tons every twenty-four hours, the assay returns of which show almost a 7 per cent copper content. With two furnaces operating to full capacity, the daily copper production is well above forty tons.

The large pumping capacity with which the mine is equipped gives a reserve capacity of over 5,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. With the daily volume pumped—less than 3,000,000 gallons, which is less than that pumped in the early stages of development work—there appears a considerable decrease in the water as greater depth is attained.

SUPERIOR & GLOBE BAILING WATER

Recent Increase in Flow Is Being Satisfactorily Taken Care Of

A slight increase in the water seepage in the north crosscut from the 650-foot level of the Superior & Globe shaft has caused some additional building during the past week. This increase is due to the encountering of faulted ground at a distance of 235 feet from the shaft, accompanied by an apparent alteration of the diabase and the occurrence of considerable iron oxide through a length of five or six feet. A large boiler, however, will be added to the hoisting equipment within a few days, and no further difficulty is expected, for the time being, at least. In case of any great increase in the flow, steps will be taken to afford better means of conveying the water to the surface. As no water has appeared south of the shaft, it will probably be some time before a pump will be necessary to handle the water. At the present distance of 230 feet from the shaft in the south crosscut, the diabase continues dry. The occurrence of occasional quartz stringers through the formation is an interesting feature of this part of the workings.

ARIZONA-MICHIGAN IN VERY HARD MATERIAL

Hard diorites and quartzite continue as the formations in which the crosscuts from the Telfair shaft of the Arizona-Michigan Mining company are being driven. In the quartzite first encountered as a rather soft material, 304 feet from the shaft, the resistance to the attacks of the drills has increased continually as the dryer part of the formation has been reached. From its present face, an advance of nearly 400 feet will be required to intersect the DeWitt vein, which outcrops over 900 feet north of the shaft. About the same

distance from the present face of the south crosscut will bring the work into the locality in which the Old Dominion vein is assumed to lie at the 500-foot level. The hardness of the formation, however, makes the advance so slow that the question of the feasibility of exploring this vein by means of a second shaft is still a debated one among the directors. The 500 feet driven in each direction from the Telfair shaft have passed through ground of exceptional hardness for the entire distance, with the exception of only a few feet where an occasional slip gave access to the water seepage.

LIVE OAK MAKING GOOD HEADWAY

Six Working Faces Steadily Advancing Through Commercial Ore

According to the headway being made in the work of installing the large air compressor at the Live Oak mine, this machinery should be in operation during the latter part of this week. Practically the only work to be done to accomplish this is the installation of the boilers and the connecting of the pipes.

Four drifts and two raises being driven at present will be continued with air drills, but the intention is to start other raises from the third level at the junctions of the various drifts west of the main one which connects with the shaft and the Sulphide tunnel.

The tramming will continue to be done through this tunnel and the air pipes will also enter the mine through this adit, which is twelve hundred feet long. The six working faces have been advanced for the past week in disseminated chalcocite of a uniform content averaging 2.6 per cent. These workings extend from drift No. 306 westward, the raises only being put up from this drift. Drift No. 308 is 312 feet long; 310 measures 238 feet and southwest drifts Nos. 311 and 313 are respectively 150 feet and 71 feet long.

SULLIVAN SUSPENDS DEVELOPMENT

Work on Cordova Property Will Await Churn Drill Prospecting

On the Eureka group of claims of the Cordova Copper company, located in the Miami mining district and adjoining the Miami, New Keystone and Live Oak properties, operations on the Sullivan shaft, on the east end of the group have been suspended for the present, while the churn drill work is in progress.

At the first Churn drill location near the Jennie shaft, about 300 feet of sulphide ore was drilled through and the hole now being sunk at a point 500 feet east of the first location is 225 feet deep and from the sixty-foot point has been in ground carrying considerable chalcocite. The results of the drill work on the Eureka group thus far have been most encouraging and at the present rate of development, by means of churn drills which has become so popular in the Miami district, the Cordova property should be proven of considerable value, from a mineralogical standpoint, within the next few months.

BIG PRESCOTT PUMP FOR SUPERIOR & BOSTON

A one-thousand-gallon Prescott pump is being installed at the pump station recently completed at the sixth level of the McGraw shaft of the Superior & Boston property. The installation will be completed as quickly as possible, as it is the desire of the management to continue the sinking of the McGraw shaft to the eighth level, where the Great Eastern vein will be developed extensively. The two large boilers to furnish power for the new pump are also being set up for use. From the sixth level, the Great Eastern vein is being exploited by means of drifts, raises and the Great Eastern vein west of the mine, located seventy-five feet west of the winze, is already driven to the intermediate level ninety feet above the sixth and has supplied a large part of the ore for the smelter. The other raise is located 100 feet east of the winze and is seventy feet in height on the vein. The winze has attained a depth of fifty feet below the sixth level. One carload of ore averaging about nine per cent copper is for the present being shipped to the Old Dominion smelter every day. Most of this ore is extracted from the sixth level workings.

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GREAT PROGRESS BEING MADE AT MIAMI

Nearly 1,000 Feet Driven During First Week of February

BUILDING DELAYED BY SLOW MATERIAL

Over Eight Hundred Men Employed at Wonderful Copper Deposit

At the mine of the Miami Copper company a force of over 800 men is being employed in general mining, surface and construction work. This is probably the maximum number of men that will be employed by the Miami Copper company during its present period of construction work.

During the third week in February 828 feet of driving was completed in the drifts and raises, by means of which the large low grade ore body is being blocked out. Practically all of the work at present is being done on and above the 420-foot level.

Within the past week, shaft No. 4 has been sunk twenty-one feet further. About 108 feet more of sinking will be done to bottom the shaft at a depth of 675 feet. On the 570-foot level a station will be cut, and when production is begun, the ore cars will be loaded at that point. Shaft No. 4 has thus far passed through nothing but Gila conglomerate, and as this shaft is located 700 feet east of the main ore body, it is not expected that it will pass into mineralized schist, unless, of course, a new ore body is discovered, which is not considered likely.

On the 370-foot level, the drift being driven westward into the Captain claim, where the three churn drills are now prospecting, is advancing rapidly. So well organized and swift is the Miami Copper company's system of underground work that it is possible to explore with drifts the ground under the drill locations almost as soon as the sinking of the various drill locations is completed. In this way, the general information obtained by the drill work is quickly supported or modified by the drifting underground.

The concrete foundations for a concentrator with a daily capacity of 2,000 tons of ore are completed, but the erecting of the steel framework to support the corrugated iron side walls is being delayed by the fact that a car of necessary materials has gone astray. The grading for the foundations of three additional units is practically done. For the present, the building of the concentrator and the equipment will not be constructed to include these three units, but the foundations for the additional units will be put in, so that the daily capacity of the concentrator may, at a time desired, be quickly increased to 3,000 tons.

The grading for the tramway to connect the power house and railroad on Miami Flat with the mine on top of the hill is nearing completion, and several hundred feet of narrow gauge track have already been laid. The excavation for the foundation of the new hoisting plant at shaft No. 4 is almost finished. A geared hoisting engine, operated by re-heated compressed air, will be installed there. The new two-story general office building now under construction is a short distance east of the official mess house will probably not be ready for occupation before April 1st. The construction of the main power house on Miami Flat is progressing rapidly. Three 600-horsepower boilers are already on the ground ready for installation, and the engines are ready for shipment to the mine. The boilers are equipped with Green fuel economizers and superheaters, and in connection with them a concrete stack 300 feet high will be erected. Other equipment for the power house will consist of two 1,000 k. w. generators and one 4,000-cubic-foot compressor. The generators will furnish power for the concentrating mill; for the tramming on the various levels; for the underground pumps, and for lighting both the surface of the property and the main levels of the mine.

J. Parke Channing, consulting engineer and vice president of the Miami Copper company, is spending a couple of weeks in Globe. The operations at the mine are in charge of General Manager B. Britton Gottschelger and Superintendent of Mines N. O. Lawton.

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COFFEE ROASTING IS NEW INDUSTRY IN GLOBE

Starr Tea & Coffee Company Makes First Run of New Mill Yesterday

Globe has a new industry. Coffee is now being roasted in this city. Not "roasted" by the consumer, for it is good coffee, but in a mechanical contrivance which automatically cooks the green coffee berries to the desired point, blows out the chaff and other foreign substances and delivers the Mocha or Java or whatever brand or blend it may be, ready for the consumer while it is still hot.

The new coffee roaster has been installed at the store of the Starr Tea & Coffee company, a new concern which has just opened for business on Broadway near Cedar, and the first batch of coffee to be turned out by the new roaster was run through yesterday.

The new coffee roaster is a unique piece of machinery. It is entirely automatic in operation, the raw coffee beans being dumped into a revolving cylinder and drawn off into a cooling pan running on tracks beneath the roaster, as soon as the desired degree of roasting has been obtained. Electricity furnishes the motive power for revolving the roaster, as well as for the operation of a fan which blows the chaff from the coffee and cools the roasted coffee after it has been removed from the roaster. Gas furnishes the heat.

J. L. Starr, proprietor of the new coffee establishment, expressed himself as being highly pleased with the operation of the machine, when it was given a trial run yesterday. A large batch of roasted coffee was turned out in a very short space of time and the beans were all cooked to the desired color.

Mr. Starr was formerly with M. J. Brandenstein of San Francisco, one of the big coffee roasting concerns of the Pacific coast, and he expects to give to the people of this city coffee to their liking.

It is Mr. Starr's plan to have no coffee in his store which has been roasted more than three days, but to deliver to his customers strictly fresh coffee of any desired grade or blend at any time. Teas and spices will also be handled.

STORIES OF GOLF FROM OLD ENGLAND

Some of the Yarns Told in Old Clubhouses

There are nearly 1,500 golf club houses in Great Britain and the Strand magazine is trying to discover the funniest of the golf stories which are told in these haunts. Andrew Lang offers the following as his contribution: "A determined player got into a sand pit and for a long time all that his opponent saw of him was only distinguishable through the dense clouds of sand made by the violent action of a niblick."

"At last the resolute veteran emerged from the pit, and his opponent, without expressing any surprise or condolence or annoyance at the delay, merely asked him how many he had played. Evidently the other man was not in a revealing mood."

"I went into that place," he replied icily, "at a quarter past 12 o'clock. It is now a quarter to 1. You are at liberty to form your own estimate."

The scene of another yarn was the links at Westward Ho, where two players were driving off from the fifteenth hole. One of them was possessed of a quiet, gawky kind of humor, while the

other was of the hit-'em-high-and-often order.

Not knowing the course, the slasher asked his partner for the line of the hole and was told to play on to Dr. S—'s house, which was perched on the skyline. The slasher let out and his ball was asked to an enormous height.

"You mistook me," said the quiet one. "I meant my earthly, not his heavenly habitation."

On the course at Biarritz there is a certain hole, which can be reached in one shot from the tee. The green, however, is blind, lying over the crest of a hill. It is therefore customary to send a caddy forward to mark the ball.

On one occasion a golfer hit a good straight host over the hill, the ball dropping head on to the line for the hole. Great was his rejoicing on coming up the hill to hear his caddy shouting that the ball was in the hole; indeed, the player was so pleased, never having performed this feat before, that he made the caddy a present of five francs.

The sequel to this even is remarkable. The story goes that on the following day no fewer than seven players on reaching this particular green found they had holed out from the tee!

The occasionally enlivening effect of golf was demonstrated in the case of an elderly Indian colonel whose boast it was that he had a very tranquil disposition which nothing could ruffle. He took up golf and for a long time his friends failed to notice any disturbance of the colonel's outward calm, but one day when playing a foursome he got into a notorious Devil's Punchbowl bunker and spent a terrible fifteen minutes trying first to find his ball and then to play it out.

He tried every club in vain, and at last, glaring like a demon, he smashed them one after another across a jagged rock.

"What are you doing?" cried the party above.

"It's all right," he snorted. "It's—'it's better to break your clubs than to lose your temper."

Fighting Pests

Everyone has at some time or other seen figures which were intended to convey some idea of the destructiveness and consequent loss in dollars and cents, of various pests which the farmer has to contend with. According to the agricultural department the chinch bug, (Blissus leucopertus), has been the most destructive of all. The cotton boll weevil, the potato bug, the tobacco worm, the common locust, rust, smut and innumerable other pests have caused vast damage, but the chinch bug is the prize pest of all. It seems to thrive as well as in the regions below sea level, like the semi-tropical Imperial valley in south-eastern California (that modern rival of the Nile valley where cotton and dates thrive, beside alfalfa and barley) as in Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, or in other localities 8,000 feet above sea level. There are, fortunately, two natural checks to this destructive bug which has laid low its millions of acres of grain and corn. One of these is a vegetable fungus and the other is plenty of rain during the hatching season. Fighting the pest by fire and kerosene emulsions has been successful, and crude oil placed in deep furrows has been efficacious. One of the best methods of warfare has been to burn off all waste and patches of weeds along the roadsides, so that cleanliness in warm climates will not the farmer good returns even in cleanliness in the ordinary affairs of life will promote the general hygiene. When it is generally understood that there is a real money value in keeping back yards, fence corners and uncultivated tracts clear of weeds and refuse so that the chinch bugs cannot hibernates safely in them, the appearance of the "waste places" will be greatly improved.

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